

CARBONIFEROUS FISH REMAINS FROM THE FAR-NORTHERN DRUMMOND BASIN. *Memoirs of the Queensland Museum* 43(2): 786. 1999. - The Drummond Basin has yielded modest Carboniferous fish faunas (e.g. Turner, 1993; Fox et al., 1995), but these have been restricted to the central and southern parts of the basin. More recently the discovery of tetrapod material (Thulborn et al., 1996) has intensified the basin-wide search for vertebrate fossil sites which could be of significance in understanding the early evolution of terrestrial and freshwater vertebrates in eastern Gondwana.

We here report the occurrence of a small fossil fauna from the Bulliwallah Formation, near Plain Creek, 23°33.04'S, 146°29.95'E, NW of Belyando Crossing, CEQ (=QML1156). The Bulliwallah Formation is regarded as a freshwater deposit and has been assigned a Viséan age (Olgers, 1972) and is thought to be equivalent to the Ducabrook Formation (Tweeddale, 1960). This site is significant in that it contains the first Palaeozoic non-marine vertebrates preserved in nodules, and it is of similar age to fossil localities to the south containing tetrapod remains.

Material from this site is preserved in buff-to orange-grey claystone nodules, which were dredged from an earth dam during construction. The fauna includes a large spine of *Gyracanthides* sp. (Fig. 1), ?*Acanthodes* (QMF39822, spines and scales) and palaeoniscoid remains (QMF39823, possible skull fragments).

Acknowledgements

We thank Reid Russell of Plain Creek for bringing this material to our attention and kindly donating it to the Museum.

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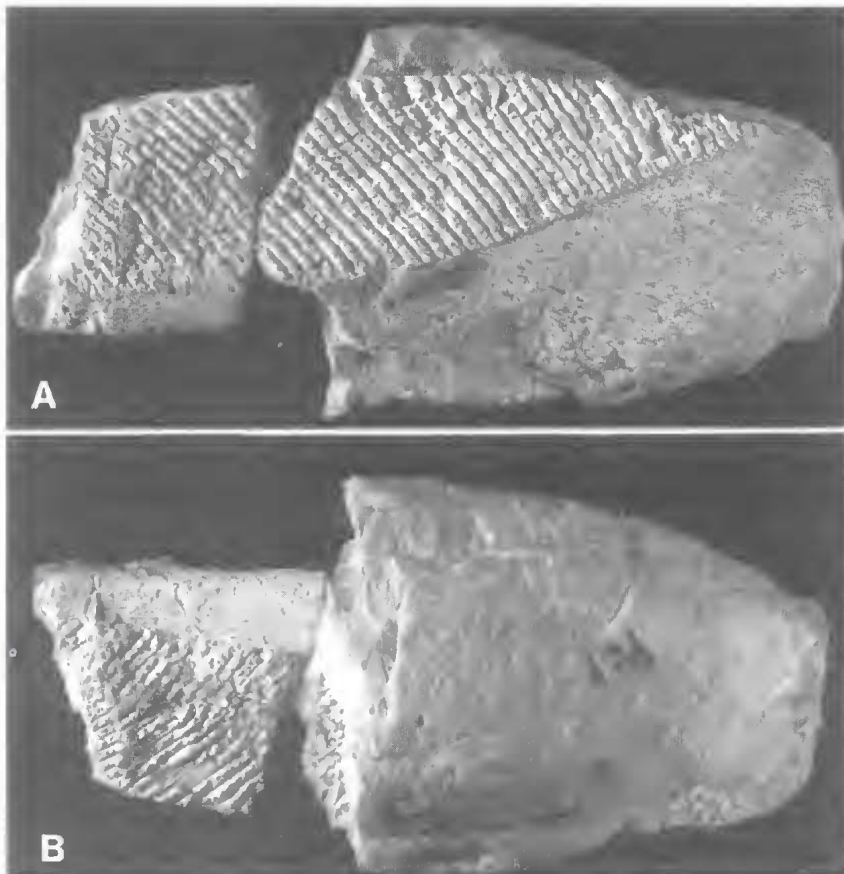


FIG. 1. A, B. *Gyracanthides* sp., spine, QMF39821, $\times 32$.